

eliminating certain selected alternate pixel rows entirely from the printed rows of higher resolution bitmap by converting the higher resolution bitmap into a downscaled lower resolution bitmap having a reduced number of preserved rows available for printing , said preserved rows including “on” pixels added from the eliminated non-printing rows to help avoid losing image details; and

printing the downscaled lower resolution bitmap onto an asymmetrical pixel grid having the first resolution in one axis and the higher resolution in a second axis.

2. (Amended) The technique of claim 1 wherein said converting includes applying a narrowing process only in the axis of higher resolution [while] by shifting and preserving any vertical edge pixels of the figure.

15. (Twice amended) A method of achieving high quality printing from one or more printheads having a given nozzle pitch resolution, comprising:

creating a first symmetrical bitmap having a resolution which is a multiple of the given nozzle pitch resolution;

transforming the first bitmap by eliminating certain entire pixel rows from said first symmetrical bitmap in order to create a downscaled asymmetrical bitmap having a reduced number of preserved rows available for printing on an asymmetrical pixel grid having a higher resolution in a carriage scan axis and a lower resolution in a media advance axis , said preserved rows including “on” pixels added from the eliminated non-printing rows to help avoid losing image details; and

performing a logical operation on an eliminated non-printing pixel row and two of its adjacent preserved pixel rows in order to [preserve an] select said “on” pixels to be transferred